

The Ypsilantian

NINTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEB. 23, 1888.

NUMBER 425.

DIRECTORIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

BAPTIST.
Washenaw Association.
Church on Washington street, corner of Cross—Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:00; Sunday school at 10:30; prayer meeting at 6 p. m. Young people's meeting Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.
Jackson Association.
Church on Adams street, corner of Elm—Rev. M. W. Fairfield, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:00; Sunday school at noon and 6 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
Detroit District—Detroit Conference.
Church on Washington street, corner of Ellis—Rev. J. V. Vining, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:00; class meetings at noon and 6 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening.

PRESBYTERIAN.
Detroit Presbytery—Synod of Michigan.
Church on Washington street, corner of Emmett—Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:00; class meetings at noon and 6 p. m.; prayer meeting Thursday evening.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.
Diocese of Michigan.
St. Luke's Church, Huron street—Rev. Thos. W. MacLean, rector. Services at 10:30 a. m., and evening at 7:00; Sunday school at noon. Evening service at 4:30 every Friday evening.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.
Diocese of Detroit.
St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Hamilton—Rev. Wm. DeBever, pastor. First mass at 8 o'clock Sunday morning; second at 10:30; vespers at 3 p. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m. Daily morning mass at 8.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (GERMAN).
Church on Congress street, corner of Grove—Rev. M. K. Kuntz, pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock; Sunday school at noon.

AFRICAN M. E.
Michigan District—Indiana Conference.
Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams—Rev. J. Jeffries, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:00; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING ASSOCIATION.
Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist church in January. Presbyterian in February, Baptist in March, and Congregational in April and May, respectively. H. D. Sanders, president; Chas. Parker, secretary.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at Presbyterian church in January. Methodist in February, Congregational in March, and Baptist in April, and so repeating. Ida E. Shaw, president; Maggie Adams, secretary.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.
Meeting at Congregational church every Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. B. L. O'Gore, president; Miss Lottie Denmore, secretary.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.
MASONIC.
Phoenix Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M.—Meet in Masonic Hall, Thursday evening, or before full moon of each month. C. C. Vroman, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.—Meet last Thursday in each month, in Masonic Hall. A. McNicol, W. M.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Sec.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meet first Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall. A. S. Turnbull, H. P.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Union Council, No. 16, R. & S. M.—Meet third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Howard Stephenson, T. L.; W. L. Pack, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS.
Wyandotte Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meet at Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block, every Wednesday evening. F. L. Thompson, W. G.; L. Z. Foster, Sec.

GOOD TEMPLARS.
Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 282—Meet every Saturday evening, in Good Templar Hall. Mrs. E. J. Martin, C. T.; Miss Emma Perkins, Sec.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Ypsilanti Division, No. 106—Meet every Thursday evening, in Good Templar Hall. Joseph Soper, Patriarch; Miss Steffe, Scribe.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.
Ypsilanti Grange, No. 56—Meet in Grange Hall, Union Block, every Wednesday evening. Mortimer Crane, M.; Mrs. N. C. Carpenter, Sec.

UNITED WORKMEN.
Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 15—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, second and fourth Wednesday in each month. J. H. Wainwright, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Washenaw Lodge, No. 27—Meet first and third Friday of each month, in Union Block. F. J. Swaine, W. M.; C. D. Wilcoxson, Sec.; A. A. Bebel, F.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.
Meet in Masonic Hall, first and third Wednesdays of each month. O. E. Thompson, Dict.; J. N. Howland, F. R.; Wm. Judd, Rep.

ROYAL ARCANUM.
Egis Council, No. 117—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, second and fourth Wednesday in each month. A. Ledeman, Regent; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.; W. B. Eddy, Col.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.
Wolverine Tent, No. 71—Meet in Masonic Hall, second and fourth Wednesday in each month. E. Thompson, S. K. C.; E. Holmes, R. K. C.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.
St. John's Branch, No. 39—Meet every Tuesday evening, in St. John's School Hall. Jas. McCann, Pres.; Joe Forbes, Sec.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.
Ypsilanti Ruling, No. 25—Meet at A. O. U. W. Hall, W. H. Deibel, W. R.; P. W. Carpenter, W. Sec.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (COLORED).
Meet every Wednesday evening, at hall on Congress avenue. Chas. Anderson, President; Elijah Artis, Sec.

GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA (COLORED).
Meet every Friday evening, in Davis' Hall. T. S. Roadman, Chief; David York, Sec.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER. Money to Loan on Real Estate. Office with Hon. E. P. Allen.

D. C. GRIFFIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Money Loaned, Real Estate and Mortgages Bought and Sold. No. 2 South Huron Street.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Law, No. 1 South Huron Street, Ground Floor.

F. HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE. Laible Block, Huron Street, Second Floor.

The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

SMITH & OSBAND, Publishers.
(GEO. C. SMITH, WM. M. OSBAND.)

THE YPSILANTI is published each Thursday afternoon, from the office, south side of Congress street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Payable in Advance.
Family Edition, eight pages: Per year, \$1.50; six months, 75c; three months, 40c; one month, 15c; single copies, 5c.
Local Edition, four pages: Per year, \$1; six months, 50c; three months, 30c; one month, 10c; single copies, 5c.
Advertising rates reasonable, and made known on application.

TO-NIGHT.

Great Meeting at the Opera House.

Come and Hear the Distinguished Orator. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Rexford of Detroit speaks at the Opera House, this evening, on the important question of local option. The fame of this eminent gentleman will assure a full house, and it is important that as many voters as possible should hear him. Come early. Speaking begins at 8 o'clock.

Great Meeting at Ann Arbor.

To-morrow (Friday) afternoon and evening, George W. Bain, the Kentucky orator, will speak in the Opera House at Ann Arbor. This is designed to be a county rally.

Meetings in Ypsilanti Township.

Meetings will be held at the school-houses in the Tuttle and Centennial districts Friday evening, addressed by Rev. M. W. Fairfield and Rev. J. L. Cheney, respectively; and at the hall in Rawsonville Saturday evening, to be addressed by Prof. Austin George.

Men's Meeting.

There will be a union meeting at 7 o'clock next Sunday evening, in the opera house. This meeting will be addressed on the local option question by pastors in the city, and several laymen. Let every man be there.

Close Them Up.

The law requires the absolute closing of the saloons, and the removal of all blinds and screens, on Sundays and election days. The law also makes it the especial duty of the Marshal to see that those provisions are complied with, and to close any saloon found open unlawfully and to summarily arrest any one offending in that respect. All good citizens call upon the authorities to see that the law is obeyed in these particulars, next Sunday and Monday.

Five More Dry.

On Monday, Lenawee county gave 400 dry majority; Livingston 1200; Ionia 3000, and Newaygo 300. On Tuesday, Clinton joined the column by 500. The majority in Adrian city was 761 wet.

What Does Crime Cost?

It is impossible to ascertain the amount of criminal expenses in the county. The Supervisors paid over \$4000 of criminal expenses at their October session. They had a session in the January preceding. That included none of the expenses in the Circuit Court. It included the costs due Justices after deducting what the Justices had themselves collected. It included none of the fines. It included none of the cost of attorneys. It included none of the private expenses of parties, in money and time, in attending prosecutions, which is just as much criminal costs upon the people of the county as that officially assessed and paid by the Supervisors. It includes none of the damage inflicted by the offenses. Four fifths of all this is chargeable to the saloon. The prosecutions in Wellington, Kansas, were 107 to the 1000 people in 1881 under license, and 12 to the 1000 people in 1887 under prohibition, according to the report of the police judge; and the police expenses were \$1864.58 to the 1000 people in the former year, and \$150.28 in the latter year, according to the report of the city clerk. Yet the saloons have the everlasting gall to claim that they lighten our public burdens.

Compare the figures, and then vote.

"Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

They Bear Our Burdens.

The Saloons will Pay \$40,225 License, and Greatly Relieve the Burdens of Taxation.

This is the great argument put forth by the saloon keepers' and brewers' organization, to influence voters in their favor and defeat local option prohibition in this county. The meaning of it is that by reason of the money that they pay into the treasury, they are a help to the financial interests of the people—that they pay large amounts of money that the people would otherwise have to pay. We will not stop here to inquire where they get that money—if they do not take it from the people, and a thousand per cent. more with it, and return no equivalent—so that the people pay it and a great deal more, and not the saloon at all. We will not inquire here whether they do not create far more public burdens in the form of pauper and criminal expenses, than the amount of their licenses can relieve—so that if we should burn the money they receive and then pay all the taxes, we would be better off. We will not inquire if they do not debauch and demoralize the young men and destroy their value to the community so that its material resources are reduced many fold more than all that they pay—so that, on each of these counts, every dollar of their license is a tax of many dollars upon the people for whose relief they recommend it.

We do not, we say, here consider those features, but desire to look at it from another standpoint.

We have interviewed seventeen of our representative business firms, grocers, druggists, jewelers, photographers, dry goods, clothing, hardware, meat and flour and feed dealers, asking of each as careful an estimate as they could give of the

Thrifty Tax Collectors.

Saloon-Keepers to the Rescue of the Public Treasury.

The saloon-keepers' and brewers' organization have put out a circular of four printed pages, and distributed it throughout the county. It is devoted entirely to an appeal to the pockets of the people, and expresses great anxiety lest the voters should make the mistake of voting "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors," next Monday. Should they do that, the circular assures them, they would lose \$40,225, which the saloons intend to collect and pay into the treasury in licenses this year, and so relieve the taxes to that amount. The saloon's strong point of usefulness, according to that circular, is in its public service as a tax gatherer, and by continuing it in that office the people will be saved from paying \$40,225 in taxes.

We do not know just how much passes over the bar for each dollar so paid on license, but we will be moderate and call it \$20. From whom do they collect the \$20? From the people, of course; in their capacity as revenue collectors, they collect \$20, and pay \$1 of it into the treasury, only keeping \$19 as commission for their trouble. And this they offer as an appeal to the pockets of the voters! This is the tempting inducement for us, the people of this county, to vote to keep them in office as revenue collectors—they will make our taxes \$1 lighter, for every \$20 we pay them!

Great News for the Poor.

The Saloons Going to Provide all the Money They Need.

"The poor fund is benefitted to an extent that it is calculated it will reduce taxation in the county one half." So says the saloon-keepers' and brewers' campaign circular. We think it has not been generally appreciated that the saloon was so beneficent an institution. The poor fund benefitted! Well, it needs it. The pauper expenses paid by the people of this county, in town and county taxes, amount to from \$12,000 to \$14,000 a year. In 1884, the latest year for which we have full reports, the amount was \$13,397.72. That is \$325 for each 1000 of the population. This is what we pay in taxes, and takes no account of the private relief, nor of the enormous tax that business men pay in uncollectable accounts, which of course paying customers must pay to the business men or they could not live. When the necessary proportion between those is not maintained, the business man goes down, as several of our grocers have done, and then there is a fresh lot of losses, which the community still must share.

The \$325 per 1000 population, however, is a demonstrable fact and a determined amount. The circular says, "It is a well known fact that prohibition wherever it has been introduced is a total failure." That is about as impudent as the statements of Lying True, of Wellington, Kansas, whom we dissected two weeks ago. In that dissection we copied from the Wellington Standard, a straight democratic paper, the report of the County Clerk of that county (Sumner), showing the pauper expenses of the county to have been \$212.58 per 1000 population in 1881 under license; and, after the adoption of prohibition, to have been in the same county \$82.20 in 1882; \$44.42 in 1884; and \$45.99 in 1885. That's the sort of "total failure" it has been there; but that is not the great "benefit to the poor fund" which the circular proposes. We have been receiving this "benefit" until our fund runs up to \$325 a year for each 1000 people.

Compare the figures, and then vote.

"Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

Compare the figures, and then vote. "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

amount of their uncollectable accounts in a year. The answers ranged from \$100 to \$1000, and averaged \$300 for the whole fourteen. There are 67 firms in the city, in the above lines of business and in the boot and shoe, furniture, milliner, book, printing, and fancy goods trades. There is no reason to suppose that the above is not a fair average for the whole; and thus the losses that those 67 firms suffer in that way would amount to over \$20,000 in a year. Those firms are not half of the business establishments of all kinds in this city, and there is not one that does not share in the burden, and the aggregate must be, on the above basis, much more than that; but lest the figures be thought excessive, let us leave it at that for the whole city, with its 150 to 200 business concerns.

Now, what is the cause of this enormous loss? What reason exists, in a community like this, why any man not incapacitated for work should be unable to pay for what he needs? There is but one reason, and that is the saloon—the institution that demoralizes men and makes them dead beats and paupers; that wastes their time and destroys their health and their ability to earn; that absorbs their means and leaves their families in want, and causes, far more than all other agencies besides, this terrible deficit on the ledgers of the business community. Ann Arbor would make a greater showing in the same direction; and Saline, Manchester, Chelsea and Dexter certainly not less in proportion to size and volume of trade. And against all this, by the side of which the great public burdens they create are but a drop in the bucket, they offer the paltry consideration of \$30,000 or \$40,000 to be paid into the public treasury, and even that they will take from us, the people, with twenty or fifty times as much more, and return not one cent's worth of value in any form whatever.

That is the tax argument, with which they insult the intelligence of the people of this county. Study it; analyze it; think about it; and then vote "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

If you want saloons as drinking and carousing places for yourselves and your boys—if you care nothing about the moral, mental and material ruin they work, nor for the physical and financial wrecks they make, it is your privilege to vote "For the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors"; but don't, for consistency's sake, talk about their paying the taxes or helping to bear the public burdens.

Farmers at 24 Cents Apiece.

Town Folks are Worth Three Times That Amount.

The great circular of the saloon-keepers' and brewers' organization makes an especial appeal to the people in the country, who have an opportunity now that they never had before. This is the case: Under the law heretofore, all of the moneys collected from saloon licenses went into the local treasury to pay municipal expenses, and the people in the country, where there were no saloons, bore their burdens of taxation with no such help. Now that is all changed. There is to be a divvy. Under the new law, one half of the moneys received from licenses will go into the local treasury, and one half into the county treasury, and so the farmers will be relieved of their burdens—provided, they do not make the mistake of throwing away a good thing by voting "Against the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors."

The circular kindly tells them how much they will lose if they do make that mistake, and how much they will gain if they do not. It says the licenses in the county this year, under the new law, would amount to \$40,225, and \$20,112.50 would go into the county treasury to the credit of the general fund, and greatly relieve the farmer on his taxes. Let's see: \$40,225 would be 96 cents a head for the people of the county; and half of that in the county treasury would be 48 cents a head. But that doesn't all go to the country—it would be distributed pro rata to both city and country. The farmer would get half of it and the city man half, on an equal valuation; so that the consideration offered in that special appeal for country voters "For the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors," is the magnificent sum of 24 cents, on an average!

We wish to take no unfair advantage, and so would not conceal the fact that it is not 24 cents for the voter only, but 24 cents for each member of his family; and thus it might amount to more than a dollar for a man who had several children—boys, for instance. We trust the voters in the country will not neglect their interests as suggested by that great circular, especially if they have several children. The boys in the country ought to be worth 24 cents apiece, if those in town bring 72 cents, and that is the way this thing divides, under the thoughtful explanation of the circular. We thank its anonymous author for giving us the point.

It Hangs to Pieces.

The Saloon-keepers' and Brewers' Circular Proves too Much.

In one place it says the \$500 license will reduce the number of saloons; but in another place it says the \$500 license will increase the amount of license money raised in the county, by two thirds over the amount realized from the \$300 license.

It says in one place that prohibition

will prove a total failure and only result in "free license to sell liquor"; but in another place it says that prohibition will drive trade over into Monroe and Wayne counties, where they are not going to close the saloons.

The Democratic Machine was not Available.

The Liquor Men Strike a Snag in an Unexpected Quarter.

At the recent saloon-keepers' and brewers' convention in Ann Arbor, a committee waited upon the chairman of the democratic county committee, and demanded that he call his committee together and issue an address to the voters espousing the anti-local option cause as a party issue. A consultation was held at the court house, when it was ascertained that a majority of the members of the democratic county committee favored local option, and were going to vote that way themselves; and therefore the demand of the saloon-keepers' and brewers' committee could not be complied with, and the chairman flatly refused to call the meeting.

We have this from high democratic authority at Ann Arbor, and it is a very significant pointer.

What Did John J. Robinson Go to Rawsonville for?

The Method Employed by the Liquor Men to Carry the County.

Our readers may have noticed the announcement of a visit from John J. Robinson, ex-County Clerk, in our Rawsonville items last week, and may have wondered what John's mission to that hamlet might be. We do not know what it was; but we have this information about the campaign against local option: The county has been divided into districts and apportioned among committees supposed to be wise as serpents. These committees are supplied with abundant funds, and are authorized to pledge two dollars for every vote by which the prohibition majority shall be reduced or the anti-prohibition majority increased, in any town. The business is done between the committee and local workers in each town, and the local workers will use the funds in such manner as shall seem to them most effective.

The committee for the district embracing Ypsilanti township, in which Rawsonville is situated, consists of John J. Robinson and Tom Leonard, of Ann Arbor; and when they appear in unaccustomed neighborhoods it need not be supposed that they are looking for a country residence, nor for fat steers. They are after suckers, who can be made to believe that it is a wise policy to maintain institutions which absorb \$20 of their money in order that \$1 may go into the treasury to relieve taxes.

REGISTER!

Every voter not registered in the ward or town in which he now lives, must be so registered next Saturday, in order to vote on Monday. In the towns the registration is at the Town Clerk's office. In the city it is at the Engine House for the 1st ward, at Wertman and Roys' shop for the 2d ward, at the City Hall for the 3d ward, at Gould's Hotel for the 4th ward, and at Schade's building for the 5th ward—the usual places of voting.

Shall We Make It 30?

Twenty-eight counties in Michigan have now voted under local option, and every one has gone dry. Oceana, today, will make it 29. Washenaw comes next—shall we make it 30? If we do, it will be 36 when March dawns, leaving only 47 to come in; or, in the Lower Peninsula, 36 dry to 33 wet. There is no question about the ultimate decision. Isn't it better to get into camp with the main army than to be brought in with the stragglers' squad?

The saloon keepers and brewers say in their circular that prohibition will prove a total failure, and only "result in the free sale of liquor." Then why in the name of common sense do they fight it so desperately? We have a sky-blue chromo sent out by the Detroit Soap Company, that we will give to any one of them who can tell why.

NOT ON FRIDAY.—Postmaster Cremer is duly installed in charge of the postoffice, and he and his force are getting acclimated. It was his intention to take charge as soon as his commission arrived, and Miss Stewart was ready to be relieved; but the document unfortunately came Friday morning, and Mr. Cremer, being too prudent a man to inaugurate an enterprise on the ill-omened day, deferred his entrance until Saturday. He doesn't want any bad luck to attend his administration. Many a man has started out on Friday, and fallen and broken his neck.

THE LIGHT WENT OUT.—Last Thursday night, after the electric light had been turned on a short time, an armature of the dynamo was burned out, and the works are disabled until it can be replaced. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it looks as though there had been a defect in the machine. It will probably be in running order this week.

Lost.

A fine buckskin-front glove. Finder please leave at this office.

FOR SALE.—A pen of 10 yearling Plymouth Rock hens and a cock scoring 92 at Grand Rapids last winter. All for \$10. A bargain.

C. F. R. BELLONS.

Sabbath Themes.

"COME OVER INTO MACEDONIA AND HELP US."

This was the peculiarly appropriate text of the Rev. Demetrius Staneff, who occupied the Congregational pulpit, Sunday morning. He is a native Bulgarian, who came to this country nearly four years ago for education to fit him for missionary work among his people, and has studied at Olivet College and taken a course in a theological seminary. Having completed his preparation, he will sail for home in a month or two, and is now improving his time in arousing interest in behalf of his country among our people. With that purpose he spoke here in the morning, and in Ann Arbor in the afternoon and evening. Mr. Staneff is a man of fine appearance and good address, though his foreign accent requires close attention to catch all of his words. He was warm in his appreciation of American missionary effort, and his allusion to the advent of the first printed book in his home—the New Testament printed in Bulgarian by the American Board and sent to them when he was a lad—was most affecting. American missionaries have exceptional privileges and complete protection in his country, the title of an American citizen being as potent before a Turkish official in Macedonia to-day, as was that of a Roman citizen before a Roman officer there in the days of Paul. He spoke of Russia as their friend, defending them against the heathenism of Asia in the "unspeakable Turk," and of England as their enemy who sustains the Turk in Europe and permits his heavy and bloody hand to crush the struggling people in his grasp. Bulgaria, he declared, was the key to all the Slavic peoples, and they, not Japan, are the key to China.

The Bulgarians came from the banks of the Volga in the 7th century, and conquered and settled in their present territory south of the Danube, where they soon lost their language and customs and became assimilated to the Slavic inhabitants. They were tributary to the Byzantine emperors, and since the Turkish dominion in Europe have been subject to the Porte; but not all the ferocious cruelties and frightful oppression of despotic and bloody pashas have been able to extinguish their national feeling and love of liberty, and their ceaseless struggle was rewarded some years ago by the erection of a part of their country into an independent state, wrung from the Turk by Russia, and they have since repelled an invasion by more powerful Serbia and driven the invading army back in disastrous confusion. The Bulgarian state contains 2,000,000 people, while 5,000,000 are still subject to the Turk. The richest and best of the Slavonic dialects, and the first to receive literary culture, was the Old Bulgarian. The Slavic peoples embrace the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbs, Poles, Bohemians, Silesians, and tribes in North Germany who are fast disappearing by absorption.

"TO THE UTMOST."

He is able also to save them to the uttermost that come unto God by him.

This was Dr. McCorkle's text last Sabbath morning.

He first asked how the present state of things came about. The Creator gave man supremacy over all created beings. Man's allegiance was due Him from whom he had received this power. But he became unfaithful, and placed himself under the standard of revolt. Man's act brought the certain consequences. He turned from God the source of life, and thus sacrificed his claims to life. Being dead, there is no power to renew or to regenerate, hence we, too, are partakers of Adam's death.

What is necessary, then that one may be saved? There must be a satisfaction of the broken law by the suffering of the penalty imposed and the abolition of death. A person renders this obedience only discharges his duty, and does not make atonement for an offense previously committed.

There is then a work to be done in order that the sinner may be restored to his former condition. Man's nature must be so changed that sin will no longer have dominion over him. Man cannot create for himself a new heart. Divine power is needed. A greater power is necessary to recreate from perverted and evil elements a pure heart, than to create the same from elements unaffected by sin. The Sovereign offers us the solution. He maintains the authority of the law, and saves the race from death, by giving for us his Son who became "obedient unto death." Christ's life everywhere gives evidence of his power to redeem lost man. At the tomb of Lazarus the test of God's power over man's conqueror was applied. Here the King of Life confronted the king of death and determined man's fate. Men need not doubt, because salvation in God's way seem mysterious to them, for He declared Himself satisfied by Christ's sacrifice.

How It is Done in Rhody.

Associated Press Dispatch.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 21.—The Rev. O. W. Still, a baptist minister, and a parishioner named Allen have been making war against the saloons at East Greenwich, and they have been threatened with violence. On Saturday night Mr. Allen's well was poisoned with arsenic, and an attempt was made to blow up the Rev. Still's house with dynamite. Mr. Still has resigned his pastorate and declares he will fight the liquor traffic with his whole energy.

Row, the man who shot and killed Constable Logan at Des Moines, Iowa, has been convicted of manslaughter. Logan was in the act of arresting the driver of a delivery wagon who was delivering liquors unlawfully.

Buy your inks and mucilage at E. L. Hough's, where you can find the best assortment in the city.

NOT CURE.

W. HAUERNER, the famous mesmer-
thicist, N. Y., writes: "Some ten
years ago I suffered from a
nasal catarrh. My family physi-
cian put me up as incurable, and said I
must die. My case was such a bad one,
my voice would become so hoarse
whisper. In the morning my cough-
would almost strangle me. By the
bed, in three months, I was a well
ermanent."

J. RUSHING, Esq., 502 Pine Street,
Mo., writes: "I was a great suf-
ferer in catarrh for three years, and
could hardly breathe, and was con-
stantly coughing. I was advised to try
months could not breathe through
it. I thought nothing could be
done. Luckily, I was advised to try
and I am now a well man. I be-
lieve in catarrh now manufac-
ture it a fair trial to experience
ancient cure."

DR. BEBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co.,
"My daughter had catarrh when
she was very young, very badly. I saw
Dr. Catarrh Remedy advertised, and
bought a bottle for her, and soon saw
it helped her. I bought a bottle for
myself, and it helped me."

COMPLAINTS against the mail service for inefficiency are general and loud, and daily growing more so. They come from all parts of the country, and from all parties. General incompetency in postal route service, caused by wholesale displacement of trained clerks by green hands, results in miscarriage, delay and loss of mail matter that is being severely felt by the business community, and the authorities are being deluged with protests. The Department claims a lack of appropriations as the cause, and democratic members of the House postoffice committee say appropriations must be increased. During the last week a letter has reached this office, mailed at New York with a plainly printed address, which went to Greenville and was returned stamped "missent;" and one of our papers addressed to Pontiac with a printed wrapper has failed of delivery and the subscriber has called for another copy. Did lack of appropriations cause these? Subscribers so missing their papers will please notify us, and we will replace them so far as possible.

The Center of last week had this editorial utterance:

Let every Prohibitionist give his most conscientious aid to Local Option, but let him not for an instant imagine that Prohibition has been secured under it in his own or in other counties, there is therefore no less reason for his hardest work as a Third-party Prohibitionist. Local Option Prohibition and Third-party Prohibition are two very different factors in the Temperance problem. The first will accomplish very much; the second will accomplish very much more than the first.

If we have succeeded in prodding Mr. Cresley up to so much, we are very glad.

At Galesburg, Ill., a man who paid an election bet has just recovered judgment for the amount in the Circuit Court, Judge Glenn, whom we know well as an upright and able Judge, charged the jury that betting was illegal, and virtually instructed them to bring in a verdict for the plaintiff.

IF NOT ON THE TICKET THEN ON THE STUMP.

Mr. Blaine's letter has plunged the democrats into a deplorable state of mind. The first feeling was one of relief, and they drew a long breath, something like a sigh, as though they had waked from a horrid night mare, to find that the spectre had no real presence. But this soothing sense of security was but for a moment. In scanning that letter, they find in it, a promise of help to the republicans which bodes no good to them. They have therefore gone into council to decide the disturbing question whether is preferable, to have Blaine against them on the ticket or on the stump. On the ticket he would not be able, in great measure to expose their weak points, or bring into the canvass those masterly efforts of which he is capable or kindle enthusiasm by those matchless demonstrations of great economic principles which never fail to stir the popular mind at home or draw the attention of Parliament and powers abroad. Yes, Blaine, quiet, is less dreadful to them than Blaine aroused and active. On the ticket he would have to keep in great measure quiet, a result greatly desired. When settling down to this conclusion there comes the thought of the campaign of 1884, how the fact of his mere presence in the state, caused the artisan to forsake his forge and the farmer his plow, how hardly an adult male citizen within a radius of fifty miles failed to form one of that vast throng which surged for hours around the platform where he was to appear and speak simply a few congratulatory words, how a flying visit to a few central points in the state kindled, like a prairie fire, a zeal and enthusiasm which reached every village and hamlet in the commonwealth and left its record in the largest vote given by the party in this state for years. Garfield with all his popularity, did not equal it. If they could muzzle him and chain him, they would much prefer him off the ticket, but off the ticket and on the stump, means sure defeat. When the pigmies found Gulliver sleeping on the grass, they went into council to see how they could bind his strength before he woke, lest, when aroused he might eat them up. But the trouble with the democrats is that they can't find Blaine asleep. He is not built in a way to go to sleep. He is a lively Samson just outside the camp of the Philistines where the Mugwump Deilahs are striving to discover the secret of his strength in order to betray him to the foe. If he doesn't send destruction into their borders before he gets through, then all the symptoms must fail. Blaine on the stump would be an interesting factor in the next campaign, and if he doesn't unbind the gates of the democratic corral and pour red hot shot from all quarters into their sacred inclosure, then there is no significance in the closing words of that wonderful document already styled, "Blaine's Abdications." "A closer observation of the conditions of life among the older nations gives one a more intense desire that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires with hope, and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its increase, which secures political power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home. To this end, not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself with the confident belief that the administration of the Government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the unity and the honor of the Republic, for the prosperity and progress of the people." Blaine is sure to be a powerful factor in the campaign. He will be on the ticket or on the stump, and whichever it proves they will wish it were the other. There is evidently sorrow ahead for the democratic hosts.

RHYTHMIC NAMES.

Many writers have given expression to the admiration which the musical rhythm of our aboriginal names inspired, and blessed the good taste of our pioneers in bestowing so many of them upon our rivers and towns and counties. Many of our people, probably, have not realized that in all the languages of the old world, classical and modern, there could not be found names that would match in pleasing cadences the Indian names that we can show in a single state. Where, for instance, would we go for the equal of these enchanting syllables derived from the language of those Choctaw tribes of the Gulf States, spoken of last week:

Alabama, Allatona, Alapaha, Alpharetta, Tallahassee, Tallapoosa, Talladega, Tuskegee; Chulafinne, Chattahoochee, Chattanooga, Coosawatie, Tusculooosa, Tallahatta, Tallahala, Talasee. Oostaula, Ochilana, Eastababa, Eucheanna, Pelahatchee, Pascagoula, Hiawasee, Cherokee, Arhucocchee, Letonatchie, Withlacoochee, Kitchatomee, Attapulgis, Hatchechubee, Okechobee, Kissamnee, Etaw, Yamocraw, Yaloka, Eufaula, Cahaba, Catoosa, Econfina, Yahoola; Choctaw, Kncesaw, Wetaka, Wakulla, Resaca, Atlanta, Opelika, Tallula.

Go across now to New England, and see the great contrast that their aboriginal names present—musical, too, some of them, and very unmusical, others: Sebasticook, Pattagumpus, Passadumkeag, Cohasset, Winnepesaukee, Chicopee; Madawaska, Mattamiscotis, Mattawamkeag, Housatonic, Merrimack, Ossipee, Narragansett, Woonsocket, Pawtuxet, Skowhegan, Kennebec, Kennebunk, Naugatuck, Saugatuck, Pawtucket, Moorehucmaguntic, Moleckukemunk.

If we cross now to Oregon and Washington Territory, we shall find still a different class, but with about equally mixed claims to rhythmic flow: Clackamas, Champoe, Calapooia, Umatilla, Wakiakum, Penawawa, Spokane, Walla Walla; Wapata, Canemah, Willamette, Kikitat, Uwaco, Utsalody, Yaquina, Kitsap.

Here the relationship with the Innuits and Sitkas of the polar regions is marked, as with the Aztecs and Toltecas of Mexico in these from the southern territories:

Tewitosenos, Temacuila, Inyo, Temaha, Mokelumne, Winnemucca, Yuma, Notoma, Tintic, Toano, Timpanogos, Tecoma.

Those are the four corners of the country, and the widest extremes in the character of their names. The shadings inland are easily discernible. See these, passing up through the Carolinas, Virginias and Maryland:

Santee, Yemassee, Wateree, Wahee, Chiquipin, Pocahontas, Watauga, Keomee; Pamlico, Pantego, Chicamacomeo, Currituck, Ocracoke, Waccamaw, Wicaccocoe, Opequan, Occoquan, Powhatan, Potomac, Pinkatank, Chuckatuck, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Accomac, Assawam, Mattoax, Appomattox, Shenandoah, Tappahannock, Choptank, Wicomico, Quantico, Catoctin, Potomoke, Okonoke, Nanjemoy, Patuxet.

Suggestive more of the New Englanders than of the Floridians are those. Altogether different, now, as becomes a different race, are these Iroquois names of New York, and more pleasing to the ear than any of the above except the Floridians, in spite of their hard consonants:

Canandagua, Cayuga, Cayuta, Cassadaga, Oswego, Oswego, Otego, Canastota, Tioga, Chemung, Canaseraga, Oneida, Otisco, Otsego, Otego, Chenango, Chittenango, Amagansett, Cattaraugus, Chenango, Chautauqua, Saratoga, Schenectady, Allegheny, Ossining, Oriskany, Oneonta, Ticonderoga, Tonawanda, Onondaga.

Pennsylvania shows Iroquois influence:

Chilliwaukee, Catasaugua, Conquenessing, Cassawago, Lackawanna, Lackawaxen, Conewango, Conewago, Makatawry, Punxtawny, Pymatuning, Pan-pack, Swatara, Juniata, Susquehanna, Nesheopeck.

New Jersey claims marked individuality, though we would not warrant that some of these may not be Dutch:

Hohokus, Rancocas, Wachawken, Mattawan, Peapack, Pascunuck, Wallpack, Malapan, Acquackanonk, Manahawkin, Passaic, Raritan, Ohio.

Chillicothe, Cuyahoga, Tuscarawas, Pickaway, Piqua, Wyandot, Sciota, Miami, Maumee, Ashtabula, Mohandah, Okeana, Ottokee.

INDIANA. Patoka, Wabash, Tippecanoe, Nappanee, Osceola, Wabash, Salamonie, Logansport, Michigan is peculiarly rich in smooth-flowing names, which the Ottawas have given us:

Washtenaw, Saginaw, Ogemaw, Mackinac, Ishpeming, Manistow, Sault, Leelanaw, Alcona, Alpena, Shiawassee, Manistee, Oshkosh, Ontonagon, Lenawee; Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, Pontiac, Mecosta, Tittabawassee, Tekonsha, Saranac, Wausara, Wyalusing, Outagamie, Muskegon.

In the next state, thanks to the Chipewas, there is a poem in every name: Minnesota, Minneola, Minneiska, Mankato, Minnehaha, Minnetonka, Minnetonka, Chisago, Minnetonka, Manayaska, Eyota, Canisteo; Winona, Wacouta, Owatonna, Kasota, Isanti, Oshtemo, Wabeno, Leota.

Even Florida does not excel these, and no other country in the world can equal them.

ILLINOIS. Tolono, Tallula, Patoka, Panola, Nauvoo, Kaskaskia, Kankakee, Kewanee, Kickapoo; Tamaroa, Somanauk, Shabbona, Itasca, Tiskilwa, Ogusawa, Iuka, Watseka; Waukegan, Osce, Kinderhook, Maquon, Nekoma, Nekomis, Neoga, Sangamon.

IOWA. Poweshiek, Winneshiek, Muscatine, Maquoketa, Oskaloosa, Appanoose, Wapsipicon, Mahaska, Wapello, Monona, Nishnabotany, Waucausta.

MISSOURI. Nishne, Neosho, Chilhowee, Tywappity. ARKANSAS. Ozark, Ouachita, Talladega, Mamelee, Osage, Watawissa, Plumlee, Maumellee.

KANSAS. Topeka, Chetopa, Wichita, Ossawatimie, Olathe, Neosho, Caploma, Pottawatomie.

NEBRASKA. Omaha, Tehamah, Ogallallah, Nehama.

It is unnecessary to pursue the subject further. These lines might be multiplied several times without exhausting the supply or greatly lowering its standard of beauty. It is a subject that deserves more consideration than it receives in the West. At the East, communities were planted with the Indian as a neighbor; but at the West, civilization begins by exterminating the Indian, and afterward, when names are needed by the new communities, the smooth-flowing cadences of his vanished tongue have been lost, and we supply their places with Horse Lick, Devil's Fork and Bloody Gulch.

ENGLAND'S LOWER LIFE.

The Jubilee Number of the London Graphic gives some consideration to England as she was and leaves no longer unanswered the question often raised whether the world is growing better or worse. Among many other subjects treated, our eye falls upon that of "The factory and mine," which has reference to the condition of the women and children employed in them. It was only about 50 years ago that the employees were little better treated than brutes. Says the writer, "I do not know any story, not even that of the slave trade, which can compare for brutality and callousness of heart with the story of the women and children in the factories and mines. The record of the slavery time is black enough in the West Indies and the United States, God knows, but the record of the English mine is blacker still." He then goes on to state that children, boys and girls alike, were put into the mine at 6 years of age and made to sit in the dark and open and close the doors as the trucks containing coal, pushed forward by children also, came along. These children were thus kept at work 12 mortal hours, in a state of nudity, almost, because of the great heat of the mine. They were put in at 6 a. m. and released at half past 7 p. m., an hour and a half being allowed for meals. When the child, boy and girl alike, grew to sufficient strength, it was made a "drawer." The child is clad in a short pair of trousers and nothing else, has a belt around its waist and a chain attached by one end to the belt and the other to the truck which it draws along the galleries to the place of loading for the mouth, the chain passing between the child's legs. So low were the galleries, that often they had to go on all fours. Happily for us, the time for such brutality has passed, but the writer claims that the cry of the London poor still comes up louder than the cry of the children of the mine. Is it possible that in Christian England such things are allowed? If so, a scourge of scorpions should be laid upon the bare backs of the authorities, till they duplicate every cry of the innocent with an equal cry of anguish extorted by the lash, and until humaneness is born in the callous souls or life becomes a burden too grievous to be borne. It is a fact that the general public in America knows little of the poverty and cruelty practiced in the old world, and it is only that a chance paper sometimes falls into our hands, that we get a look into the black depths in which the foreign laborer struggles on in his weary journey to the grave. The Graphic is fortunate in selecting the Jubilee year to expose these crimes against humanity and so shame the luxurious aristocracy who glisten in diamonds and live in gilded courts.

The last wholesale liquor house in Sioux City, Iowa, was seized by the Sheriff last week, for unlawful selling, and the stock confiscated. Not a saloon remains in the city, and only three or four "holes in the wall" where the business skulks from the light just as counterfeiting does. Yet the Washtenaw brewers and saloon keepers tell us in their circular that "It is a well known fact that prohibition wherever it has been introduced is a total failure."

Warning Coldwater, Allegan Journal.

The "Coldwater Republican" is well named. It weekly pours its political frigidities upon every essential republican principle and donses every popular republican leader with frosty water. The sooner that mugwump paper sails under the flag of Cleveland free trade democracy the better it will be for its political reputes as well as honorable journalism.

Owing to the increased electrical intensity of the atmosphere, which is induced by the continual evolution of steam and smoke, Dr. Andries estimates that the danger from lightning is from three to five times greater than it was fifty years ago.

It was at one time supposed that the more dirt a fowl ate with its food the better, but we now know that when the house want dirt they can procure it without assistance. We know also that eating dirt induces disease, and the careful poultryman will never feed soft food in any manner except in troughs or on a board.

A modification of the method of producing crackle glass is described. A coarsely granulated flux is strewn upon the surface of a glass cylinder while the latter is red hot, until the flux melts, when it is removed and rapidly cooled either by the use of water or by waving it about in the air. The stratum of melted flux is then caused to crack in the usual way, and the cylinder is cut, flattened and brought to a level surface.

A metallic telegraph pole has been adopted by the Canadian Government for its telegraph lines on the Northwest prairies. The pole is constructed of malleable galvanized iron, and 1 1/2 inches in diameter at the top and 2 1/2 inches in diameter at the bottom and weighs less than 50 pounds. The bottom of the pole is set into a clawplate, upon which the earth is closely packed to a height of about two feet. Then another plate is put in place around the pole, and the earth is packed upon it to the level of the ground. The clay plate takes a heavy No. 6 Government wire was strung, and the poles subjected to the greatest possible strain, but without moving them in the least.

FOR SALE---A RARE BARGAIN.

\$1,700.00

Will buy the

House and Lot 151 West Main St.

Now occupied by C. N. Ellis. For particulars address,

E. S. GARDNER,

2427 JEFFERSON, WIS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

YPSILANTI, MICH. ORGANIZED 1863.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$400,000

Liabilities of Stockholders, 150,000

DIRECTORS:

CHAR. KING, C. S. WORTLEY, E. F. UHL, D. L. QUIRK, S. H. DODGE.

OFFICERS:

D. L. QUIRK, Pres. CHAR. KING, Vice-Pres. W. L. PACK, Cashier.

T. S. ANDERSON, Pres. H. C. PARKE, V. P. R. S. MASON, Cashier.

State Savings Bank, 91 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

CASH CAPITAL, - \$200,000

FOUR per cent. Interest paid on Savings Deposits. Directors--R. A. Alger, T. S. Anderson, M. S. Smith, Hugh McMillan, F. J. Hecker, W. K. Anderson, R. S. Mason, C. L. Freer, G. H. Russell, W. C. McMillan, J. K. Burnham, H. C. Parke. Attorneys--Walker & Walker.

MISS FLORA CATTERMOLLE,

FASHIONABLE

DRESSMAKER!

Rooms Over Harris Bros.' Grocery.

Perfect Fitting by the use of the Taylor System. Patterns cut.

Work for Students a specialty at reduced rates. Respectfully,

FLORA CATTERMOLLE.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

CANDIES, FRUITS AND NUTS

AND

CHRISTMAS TREE ORNAMENTS.

The Largest, Cheapest, and Most Complete Stock of Candies in the City.

F. A. OBERST.

Follett House Block, Cross St.

NEW FIRM!!

Having recently purchased the Photograph business of Mr. A. J. Clark, we wish to call the attention of the people of Ypsilanti to the fact that we are prepared to do the best of

PHOTOGRAPH WORK

At the low price for Cabinets of \$2.50 per dozen. We guarantee satisfaction and the finest of work. Call at our studio and see samples. Soliciting a share of your patronage, we are, Yours Respectfully,

NICHOSON & ANDERSON.

1888 IS HERE!

AND

D. B. GREENE

Is at home every day for office work. Come and get your Life and Property Insured or get a Pension. He will write you a Will, Deed, Mortgage, Contract, or anything else, very cheap, and warrant all correct or no pay.

OFFICE OVER WELLS & FISK'S.

HURON STREET HARDWARE

CHAS. M. NORTON,

Successor to J. H. Sampson,

Huron St., Opposite Sanitarium.

The store is freshly stocked with a complete assortment of

SHELF & HEAVY HARDWARE

STOVES,

Cutlery, Tools, Fence Wire,

ETC., ETC.

AN EXPERT TINNER is employed, and all kinds of shop work thoroughly and promptly executed. Estimates on Roofing and Guttering Furnished.

Everything regarding quality and prices of goods will be done to merit the confidence of the public.

J. A. WATLING, D. D. S., L. M. JAMES, D. D. S.

WATLING & JAMES,

DENTISTS, Huron St.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when desired.

CALL AND SEE

J. C. EMBROSE

Successor to Bell, Fashionable Barber and Expert Pompadour Cutter, Over Fairchild's Flour and Feed Store, HURON STREET, YPSILANTI, 2427

"TOULON--TOULOUSE."

This was the answer to the conundrum, What two French cities are suggested by the little man's bad fitting pants? A more satisfactory answer as to what ailed the pants would be that they were not bought of

Alban & Johnson

THE LEADING

CLOTHIERS AND GENTS' FURNISHERS,

YPSILANTI, MICH.

All of their Clothing Fits,

It is well made,

It is just as represented,

It embraces everything in the line,

AND

PRICES ARE LOW!

Come in and see for yourselves.

Spot Cash Grocery

I have added to my stock of Flour and Feed an assortment of first-class GROCERIES AND MEATS which I propose to sell at

Spot Cash Prices!

and that means exactly as it reads. We are convinced that many in this community who always pay cash will be pleased to have a place to trade where one person is as good as another, and where a

UNIFORM PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT

can be placed upon goods and lived up to, which no man can do who spends time collecting or attempting to collect outstanding accounts and running a set of books. It will be my study to please.

P. H. DEVOE.

GREEN OR DRY

500 CORDS WANTED AT

SAMSON'S WOOD YARD

IN EXCHANGE FOR

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, or any kind of Musical Goods; Groceries, Flour and Feed, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Hardware; Horses, Cows, AND STOCK OF ALL KINDS.

COAL!

Delivered promptly by the TON OR BUSHEL at the Lowest Market Price.

A BUNCH OF LISTINGS given with every half cord of wood

FULL MEASURE--SOUND WOOD--PURE COAL

Leave orders at Samson's Drug and Book Store, or Davis's Feed Store, opp. Postoffice. Telephone No. 42.

The Business World in Miniature at

Clear's

BUSINESS COLLEGE!

YPSILANTI, MICH.

No theory or text-book work; everything is real, the same as in the outside world. Visitors cordially invited. Circulars on application.

P. R. OLEARY,

PRINCIPAL.

New Flour & Feed Store

RATHFON BROS.

have opened a new Flour and Feed Store in the building on Washington Street lately occupied by Bennett's livery, where they are prepared to buy and sell all kinds of

GRAIN AND FEED

A scale has been erected in front, and their facilities are first-class.

They solicit a share of the patronage, and invite all to come in and see them.

C. S. SMITH,

Cross Street, near the Depot,

DEALER IN

Fresh, Salt and Smoked

MEATS!

First-Class Sugar-Cured Hams a Specialty.

Sausages of all kinds, made from best selected meats, always on hand.

Sausages cut for farmers and customers promptly and satisfactorily.

Only the Best Meats handled and only the Favorite Prices charged.

THE DEPOT MEAT MARKET,

C. S. SMITH, Proprietor.

GRAND DISPLAY

AT THE--

CITY MEAT MARKET,

HURON ST.

We have the largest and best stock of Fresh and Salt Meats, Turkeys, etc., in the city. Call and see.

Smoked Hams, - 12 Cents

Smoked Bacon, - 12 Cents

Smoked Shoulders, 8 Cents

H. Fairchild & Co.

ARE YOU GOING TO BUILD?

Or do you think of using

Lumber or Paint

In large or small quantities?

If you do you should call at once on

S. W. Parsons & Co.

DEALERS IN

BUILDING MATERIAL

AND

Carpenter's Supplies of all kinds!

Lumber Yard and Factory north of Public Squares, east side; Branch Office and Paint Depot, Worden Block, Huron

